REGISTERED No: 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,803.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 700 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, on SATURDAY, the 28th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SUFFOLK, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Shiels, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st May 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Shiels, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd May 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSI BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN,

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamers call.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, as above on TUESDAY, the 1st May 1877, at 4 P.M. She will also take Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez, &c., for transfer to the Company's London Line Steamer AGRA at Aden.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE ALEXANDRIA for BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	32	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

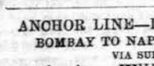
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. ITALIA, Capt. Js. Donaldson, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May. She will be followed by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 30th May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have the heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

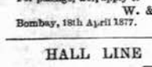
Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,054 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,140 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by th

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,660 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING, & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage etc. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 21st April 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th Apr.
(s) ASSAM	2033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lecj	28th do.
(s) VENETIA	2726	460	C. Ferrins	1st June.
GHELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 30th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G.N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1452	250	Capt E. G. Stent, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th April 1877.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer PEMBROKE, James, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No Claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 23rd April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 40, Meadow Street.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their room as follows :—

1 case fancy cloth table covers and lining cloth,
1 „ Damask cloth.
16 cases 10 dozen bottles of white claret (Sauterne), few cases of glassware, &c.
Lever time pieces and clocks with alarum, toilet soaps, bronze figures, pictures in frame, and lots of other fancy goods, &c., &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WELLINGTON, ANKLE AND STABLE BOOTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, the undermentioned boots, belonging to the Army Clothing Department.

620 pairs Wellington boots of different sizes.
539 „ Stable do. do.
1066 „ Ankle do. do.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1877.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, plated, Glass and Crockery Ware, a first class square Piano, etc., etc., at Bandora Hill.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, consisting of rich cut glass and plated-ware, dinner, dessert and tea services, blackwood open carved furniture, such as pier, side, round, dining, dressing and washing tables, easy, drawing room, folding arm and without arm chairs, sofa couches, double and single screens, towel horses, press, whatnot, hatstand, teapoy, chest of drawers, iron bedstead, camp-cots, children cots, and charpoy, dressing glass, cheval glass, pictures, kerosine and reading lamps, flower vases, 8-suare mahogany piano and harmonium, water filters, bathing tubs, iron stoves, books, and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The above will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Fancy Carved Blackwood Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, an elegant Boat Shaped Open Carriage, a fancy self-driving Park Phaeton with moveable Coachbox with a powerful Australian Horse, a fast trotting grey Arab Horse, a strong riding Pony, sets of Plated and Brass Mounted Double and Single Harness, Hunting side Saddles, Books, Plants, &c., at No. 16, Bells in the Road on the race course, Byculla.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. A. Jamieson, Esq., the same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated hot water curry dishes, ice pitcher, crust stand, pickle and liquor frames, claret jug, tea and coffee services, round and oblong waiters, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, Mappins Cutlery, and handsomely carved, blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining pier, side, writing and oblong tables, conversation and rocking couches, side board, drawing room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, side board chiffoniers, settee, iron four posts bedstead, screens, chests of drawers, wardrobe, clothes and gown press, table and bed linen, hanging and table lamps, mahogany pianoforte, a billiard table on stand with balls, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, books, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Elegant boat shaped open carriage.
1 fancy self-driving park phaeton with moveable coachbox.
1 strong Dennet buggy.
1 powerful Australian horse.
1 fast trotting grey Arab horse.
1 strong riding pony, sets of plated and brass mounted single and double harness, hunting and side saddles, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

SALE OF HYSON GREEN TEA.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse, in Port, by order of Messrs. Raphael and Co. and on account and at the risk of Rowchund Lalchund.

E S R } 119/18—143 chests Hyson green tea.
Our } 119/24—129 „ „
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF WROUGHT IRON FIRE-PROOF SAFES, COPYING PRESSES AND SAND GLASSES.

On MONDAY next the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the indentor, Mahomedally, Adamjee—

2 Safes by Lord, with Chubb's lock, 24 inches.
2 „ „ „ „ 26 „
4 „ „ „ „ 28 „
8 „ „ „ „ 30 „
6 Copying presses 12 by 10
4 „ 15 by 10
2 „ 18 by 12
33 dozen sand glasses, 48 minutes.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
10 bales grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
5 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases white shirtings.
5 „ T Red garments.

An invoice of superior perfumery from Philipson and Co., consisting of lavender water, vegetable extract assorted perfumes, moelline, bear's marrow assorted pomades, tooth powders powder subtil, pearl powder, pistachee nut powder, bloom of roses, shaving soaps, brown Windsor soap assorted soaps, &c.

Also, an invoice of Napoleon Prince and Co.'s perfumery, consisting of Dr. Muir's toilet powder, marrow oil, frangipani pomade, etc.

On account and at the risk of Pragjee Heerjee :—
T H—3 bales Italian hemp seaming twine, 1,800 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Jamsetji Nowroji Kapadia—
29 cases Fa[illegible]

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved blackwood and French polished [illegible] furniture, plated glass and porcelain [illegible] pongy goats, &c., at No 184 Falkland Road, close to Ulas Co-tage.

On TUESDAY, the 1st May, commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, elegant piano, &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and full particulars will be given hereafter and the numbers to be view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th April 1877.

NOW READY.
SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE *HISTORY OF THE SOMERSET HARBOUR FORESHORE*,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Now Ready.
COLOURED MAP
OF
THE SEAT OF WAR.
(TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.)
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.
MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6,
WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.
For Sale at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 27TH APRIL,
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
MADAME TASCA WILL PLAY
THE SHAMROCK ..... Ronville.

SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL,
MOST POSITIVELY THE
LAST NIGHT OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
WHEN WILL BE PERFORMED
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
MADAME TASCA WILL PLAY
SPINNLIED ..... Litolff.
PASQUINADE ..... Gottschalk.

☞ PROCLAMATION.

HIS EXTRAVAGANCY DAVE CARSON
KAISER-I-HIND KA THUTTABAZ.
THE ORIGINAL BENGALEE BABOO
AND
THE ONLY ANGLO-INDIAN COMEDIAN IN THE WORLD
Will have the honour to hold his
FIRST LEVEE
THIS SEASON IN BOMBAY
on or about
SATURDAY, MAY 12.
In conjunction with his
NEW COMPANY OF MINSTRELS.
LITTLE ETTA,
THE WONDERFUL JUVENILE ACTRESS, SINGER AND DANCER,
AND
Mr. JOHN MORRIS
in his original and astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce
SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,
Opposite in Character and Costume, and rapid as the lightning flash,
Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the audience.
PATRONIZED BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON.

Government House,
Calcutta, 16th February 1877.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton were much pleased with the Entertainment at which they were present on the evening of the 10th instant, given by you for the benefit of Mrs. Carson.—I am, faithfully yours

Mr. Dave Carson. O. T. Burne.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of 97 Cases SULPHURIC ACID, per Ship ARGYLESHIRE from GLASGOW, shipped by R. and J. Galbraw, are REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE, otherwise the GOODS will be landed at Consignees' risk and expenses.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—THE POWER OF ATTORNEY under which Mr. N. GODFREY has been acting for our Firm has been WITHDRAWN.

C. FLEMMING & Co.

Akote, 24th April 1877.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3-30 P.M.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 27th April 1877.

TO BE LET, Furnished, for six months, from 1st May, the upper-storied BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of E. M. Watson, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, the BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of the Rev. C. H. F. Johnston. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately occupied by the Fire Brigade, and previously for many years by Hall and O. Company. Will be let in parts if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum for the half year ended 31st December last, and that the same will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS on the Bombay Register on and after the 4th May 1877. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 27th instant to 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON MAY 1ST A GENERAL ALTERATION OF TRAINS WILL BE MADE.

The Down Mail will leave Bombay as at present, but will leave Broach at 6-47, Baroda 10-40, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 11-30 A.M. The Wudwan Train will leave Ahmedabad at 12-15 and arrive at Wudwan at 6-20 P.M. The Down Mixed will leave the same for Pali at 9-45 A.M. The Down Mixed will leave Surat for Ahmedabad at 8-15 A.M.

Up Trains will leave Wudwan at 7-45 A.M., Ahmedabad Mixed 6-40 A.M., Mail 2-30 P.M., Pali 1-50 P.M., Baroda Mail 5-29 P.M., Broach 7-15, Surat 9-15, and arrive at Colaba 5-30 A.M.

Branch Line Trains will be altered so as to form a connection with the Main Line Trains.

For further particulars see Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th April 1877.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled ; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY

W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine ; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE IRCLE, BOMBAY.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the UNDERSIGNED, a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of CHAMPAGNE of the MONTEBELLO VINTAGE, Quarts, Rs. 33 ; Pints Rs 18.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

A GENTLEMAN with more accommodation than his family requires in a comfortable and cool Bungalow at Upper Colaba, would be glad to board one or two respectable Gentlemen on moderate terms. References given and required. Apply "X," care of MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE Gentleman Taster to the ROYAL HOUSE has again purchased from us for the use of THE EMPRESS OF INDIA a parcel of our first growth CLARETS, selected by our Mr. Cutler.

The following is a list of some of our Clarets direct from our own BORDEAUX CELLARS :—

	Cash. 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Cash. 1 doz. Qts. a.	Cash. 2 doz. Pts. Rs.	Cash. 2 doz. Pts. a.	Credit. 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Credit. 1 doz. Qts. a.	Credit. 2 doz. Pts. Rs.	Credit. 2 doz. Pts. a.
MEDOC, an excellent cup wine	11	8	...		12	0	...	
ST. ESTEPHE, a sound agreeable breakfast wine	14	0	15	12	14	8	16	8
CANTENAC, a very superior breakfast wine	15	12	17	12	16	8	18	8
ST. JULIEN, an excellent dinner wine	17	12	19	12	18	8	20	8
LAROSE, a fine full-bodied dinner wine	20	8	22	8	21	8	23	8
RAUZAN, a most delicious after dinner wine	26	4	...		27	8	...	
MOUTON, an unsurpassed after dinner wine	31	0	33	0	32	8	34	8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
2, DEAN LANE, FORT.
11th April 1877.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
AND
TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ..... 10 to 15	8	
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits ..... 30 to 40	0	
Boys' Suits	10	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from ..... 25 to 65	0	
Dressing Gowns, from 9 to 20	0	
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do. Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	6	0
Best Shirting Flannel do	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	6	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8
Warm do	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. 6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ..... 6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ..... 6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ..... 9-8 to	12	8
Dressing Gowns, from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ..... each	10	0
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ..... 10 to	10	5
Kossa or Quilts ..... 9-8 to	12	0
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ..... 12-8 to	23	6
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags per doz.	60	0
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ..... 5 to	6	0
Courier Bags ..... 9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ..... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ..... 3-8 to	4	8
Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	5	0
Folding Camp Bedsteads	32	8
Cork Mattresses	10	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps ..... 1-8 to	2	0
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz.	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8
Linen Collars	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs, Warm Gloves	1	0
Children's Gloves ..... to	1	4
Mitts	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	4
Sailors' Knot ..... 1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ..... 1-8 to	4	0
Events' Canvas Shoes	2	12
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Fleurs for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	2
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	1	2
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Watches	0	12
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3	2
Do. Strops ..... 3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors ..... 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	12

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 26TH APRIL 1877.

THERE is nothing in the political advices materially altering the position from a business point of view, but it is evident that the various markets are rapidly settling down to what may be termed a war footing. Consols yesterday declined from 94¼ to 94¼, while French Rentes recovered from 104 to 104¾, but the latter stock is less reliable as an index of public opinion than the former. Seeds are unaltered, but Wheat has advanced from 3s. to 4s. per quarter.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are dull and Reuter reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as flat, sales 8,000 bales, prices unchanged. Private telegrams, however, are even more depressed in tone, sales of Surats being reported as almost impracticable to arrive, and under the circumstances are only misleading.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11 cents., July shipment at 11⅛ cents; a decline in both instances of ⅛ cent. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
This week.			
Wednesday's receipts ...	7,000	5,000	4,000
Five days' ,, ...	37,000	15,000	29,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,893,000	3,908,000	3,297,000

Coffee in London is reported steady, but Mid. Plantation Ceylon has lost the previous day's advance of 1s. per cwt. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has advanced 10s. per ton, but Cochin is unchanged.

At the usual weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday, of the £265,000 offered, only £220,000 were allotted—viz., £155,000 to Calcutta, £65,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9·09d.; tenders at 1s. 9d. on both Presidencies receiving in full. It seems evident from this that Government had affixed a limit of 1s. 9d. per Rupee—a rate which, compared with the price obtained at the previous biddings, doubtless seemed low enough to ensure the whole amount being taken up. The pressure for money on this side, however, having now passed over—at all events for the time being—and silver being easily obtainable at a lower cost to provide for later requirements, the Banks had no inducement to pay more than the market rate for their funds.

BAR SILVER is still quoted by Reuter at 54½d. per oz., and from what we can learn there are sellers but no buyers at the rate.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, owing to the comparatively low rates obtained for Council drafts, has shown great weakness, very few Bills have been offered, and quotations have given way 3/16d. on Private Bills and ¼d. on Bank paper. Even at the decline the Banks show themselves much more willing buyers than sellers, and looking to this, coupled with the extreme dulness in export business, the tendency must be accepted as in favour of a further decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any fresh business and rates are accordingly nominally unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unaltered. There are no buyers of any importance, and holders now being mostly investors, there is no great pressure to sell.

SHARES are quiet at, in most cases, previous values. Bank of Bombays are steady at 36½ per cent. premium. National Bank shares have lost yesterday's advance of Rs. 1½ per share. Land Companies are unaltered, and the only movement reported in Press shares is an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet but fairly steady Dhurrumseys and Orientals have declined Rs. 5, Khutao Mucconjee Rs. 10, and Morarjee Goculdas Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON remains extremely dull, the demand for export being most limited, even the usual demand to cover shipments at the end of the month being absent. To begin with, prices had an easier tendency and looked like giving way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but the fall in Exchange had a steadying influence and quotations are the same as given yesterday. The receipts yesterday were 9,864 bales, making a total of 49,350 bales for the six days.

LINSEED is in more active demand to-day at slightly firmer rates, and Wheat is in strong request at a further advance of as. 8 per candy.

FREIGHTS in the morning were very dull, but close a trifle steadier. For Liverpool by steamer Wheat has been engaged at £1 15, but consignees now hold for £1-17-6. By iron sailing ships rates have been done at £2-3-9, but £2-5 is now the current quotation.

PIECE GOODS show the greatest stagnation. A small business is doing in the Bazaar at slightly lower rates, but no sales of any importance have been effected by European firms for some days past.

COALS are still firm with an upward tendency. A part cargo of Davison's West Hartley by steamer to arrive has been sold at Rs. 20½, and a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 19 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	118
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	10 do.	684½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	8 do.	1110
Bank of Madras.....	60,00	250	all	10 do.	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a.	1,065
Bank of Bengal	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	00	2,425
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	68
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.a.	1,625
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,125
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.a.	135
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	855
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	990
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a.	1,040
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a.	1,110
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a.	1,235 xd.
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,120
Hydraulaf S. and W. Co.	760	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,140
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	30 p.a.	980 xd.
Mancherjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	1,000
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	80 p.a.	1,210
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.a.	1,210
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	45	..	42
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	485
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.a.	1,410
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a.	1,295
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	305
Standard S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	960
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	1,000	all	..	985
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a.	860
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Rassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	980
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	850
Do do. ½ Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	200
Shalopore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. STAINSACRE, 705 tons, Captain J. Tindale, sailed yesterday for Barcelona via the Suez Canal.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain E. Gammon, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE SCHOONER CONCORDIA, 104 tons, Captain N. Bloster, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Mauritius (February 22nd), with a cargo of 1,788 bags sugar.

THE BARQUE ARGYLESHIRE, 708 tons, Captain A. Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (December 7th,) with a cargo of 1,019 tons coals and 97 casks sulphuric acid. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nesserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain S. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Maiz, Mr. Ahmed Bey, Mr. Gubbay, Mr. S. Solomon, Mr. Brittlebank, and three hundred-and-seventy seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf vis Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. John Collett, Col. Melvill, Mr. J. Thorburn, wife of a gunner, and Mr. F. Taylor For London vis Kurrachee.—Mrs. Barry. For different ports.—Fifty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain J. Avery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Perkins, Revd. and Mrs. Knotcoot and four children, Revd. Mathewson and child, Mr. T. B Cross, Lieut Welch and servant, Major Jamieson, Captain and Mrs. Grey, five children and E. servant, Mr. Iron, and ninety five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Thibet (s).....	Torbock.....	Southampton, Mar 29.
	Clyde-dale	Closter	Mauritius, Feb 22.
26	Argyleshire	Laird	Glasgow, Dec 7.
	Goa (s)	Avery	Calcutta, Mar 30.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Apr 23.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
26	Fluellin.....	Livingstone .	Bremenhaven.
	Star Queen	Mackintosh ...	Singapore.
	Swingapatam.....	Carey	Zal outh.
	Hannibal	Brown	Dunkirk
	Pehlwan (s).....	Gammon	Coast and Carwar.
	Stainsacre (s)	Tindale	Barcelona.
	Puttialla (s).....	Henderson ...	P. Gulf vis Kurrachee.

The schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to C chin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Goa, to Cokanda Calcutta, was entered out for coding yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 24 Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Hodeida.
25 Pandora, ship, Scelin, from Cardiff.
28 Fateh Rahiman, barque, Nacoda, from Singapore.
29 Mohu-sur, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
April 1 Vulture, H M G boat Washington, from Sheerness.
4 Scills, I. G. boat. Sanfelice, from Suez.
7 Kwang Tung, I G S., Campbell, from Perim.
7 Misser E., ss. Mahamed, from Berbera.
10 Futtay Rahamin, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
10 To E G., boat, Ahmed, from Berbara.
11 Godaverry, ss. Baron from Mauritius.
11 Stratford, ship, France, from Cardiff.
12 Cadaceu, ss. Satterley, from Rangoon.
12 Khedive, ss, Stewart, from Southampton.
12 Nizam, ss Barlow, from Venice.
12 Gamma, China G boat, Lang, from Newcastle.
12 Delta, China G boat, China, from Newcastle.
12 Asia, yt, ss, Butler, from Shanghai.
13 Nellie Martin, ss, Fox, from Bombay.
14 Forder Chieftain, ss, Nicol, from Calcutta.
14 Prior, ss, Arnott, from Bombay.
15 Arcot, ss, Burke, from Kurrachee.
15 Shildon, ss, Grantham, from Bassein.
15 Chyebassa, ss, Cosens, from Calcutta.
15 Sud la, I G boat, Sanfelice, to Zeilla.
16 Misser, E ss, Mahamed, to Berbara.
16 Sunbeam, Ya ht, Brassey, from London.
16 Sceptre, ss, Steele, to Liverpool.
16 Mirzapore, ss. Parish, to London.
16 Nymphoea, ss, Adams, to Copenhagen.
16 Prometheus, ss, Parsons, to London.
16 Martaban, ss, Barlow, to London.
16 Wolmer, ss, Hansen, to Portsaid F O.
17 Futtay Rahamin, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
17 Arco', ss, Burke, to London.
17 Gladys, ss, Brittain, to Bremen.
17 Emma Lawson, ss, Leibe, to Trieste.
18 Rinaldo, ss, Newman, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Hodeida.
Fateh Rahiman, barque, N coda, from Singapore.
Mohuser, ship Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Vulture, H M G boat, Washington, from Sheerness.
Tor, I G boat, Ahmed, from Berbara.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
Stratford, ship, France, from Cardiff.
Gazza, China G boat, Lang, from Newcastle.
Delta, China G boat, Ching, from Newcastle.
Abyssinia, ss, Sharpe, from Zanzibar.
Patna, ss, Withers, from London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rinaldo s—52 packages glassware, Abdoolally Khairhoola.
Trenham Hall s—4 packages hardware, Framjee Jamsetjee Davur.
Pembroke s—34 packages earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola; 4 packages hardware, and 100 boxes tinned plate, Fuzellally Moosabhoy.
European s—4 hogsheads earthenware, Aga Momed Hasan.
Ellen Bates,—72 packages glassware, Pluckeer Pestonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Deccan s—10 cases champagne, C Douevialle and Co.
Pahawara s—8 cases hocks, C Bouneville and Co.
Naples s—8 cases brandy, Cutter, Palmer and Co.
Serina s—40 kegs iron nails, Tyabally Chanbhoy; 300 packages gunpowder, Mahamedally Noorbhoy.
Rajpoot,—6 cases marseille and 5 cases hock, C Marcks and Co.
Rinaldo s—1 cask whiskey, Jewanjee Edulje's Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—50 cases bottle corks, Pallonjee Hirjeshboy and Sons, Australia s—6 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.
Sumatra s—10 cases brandy, Bouneville and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—1 case perfumery, G N Wadias Sons and Co, 15 cases champagne, Jehangirjee Rustomjee Balivala.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunnottar—21 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass.
Marcia s—6 bales rags and 5 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondarjee; 10 bales cotton, Rolli Brothers.
Prince Frederick—17 bales hides, Momed Allana.
Virazo s—5,200 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bales wools Keswajee Toolseedas and Co; 151 bales wool, Nursee, Khutow; 121 bales cotton, Coovejee Lilladhur; 301 bales cotton, Nurbo Haridas, Noorchund; 18 bales wool, Moodajee Permanund; 24 bales wool and 7 bales rags, Goculdas Toolseedas.
Italia s—4,000 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Various class Wally; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 73 bales cotton, Munsee Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Severn s—262½ cwts ebonywood, Peerbhoy Assur.
Assam s—9 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 6 bales hides, Momepbhoy Coorjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Andes—19,005 cwts linseed, Wolkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Common Wealth s—50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Zephyrus—190 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Carrie Clark—1,200 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co,
Stornoway—400 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ge Lo khart and Co.
Rosend Castle—312 cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co.
Clydedale—400 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Eleanor—1,000 bales cotton, W Nic l and Co.
Sestos s—700 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 380 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Parsee s—101½ cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co; 24 cwts coffee, A Blaschcck and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nizam s—50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Kashgar s—650 baskets onions, Shaik Momed Ajmoodin; 40 bales cotton, Runichund Fatehchund; 100 bales twist, Nurse Kessowjee and Co; 13 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 100 bales twist, Doongursee Gangjee; 5 bales twist, Jairam Dawjee; 20 bales twist, Hormusjee Manockjee Pshan; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 17 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee; 32 chests opinion, E J Abraham; 25 chests opinion N J Abraham; 98 bales twist, Nurse Kessowjee and Co; 10 bales twist 118 cwts sandalwood; 16 cases fishmaw and 35 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Jamahamed; 66 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 18 cwts sandalwood, S N Tehatta; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Jairam Mboy Peerbhoy; 127 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein John. mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—6 chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagumull; 13 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails, 7th May.
825 Savern (s), Skinner—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1451 Italia (s), Donaldson W. and A. Graham & Co.
1265 Marcia (s), Hynes—Sir C. Forbes & C.
1464 Virago (s), Burkett—K l ick Nixon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

702 Dunnotta Castle, Kidd.
711 Rhe ner ese, Chapman—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1003 Newark, Boyd—Finlay, Muir & Co.
418 Orellamme, Haynes—E Bates & Co.
490 Prince Frederick, Clarke, Wallace & Co.
1274 Rajpoot, Andrew—The Captain.
152 Tyrhonus Cutting—Volkart Brothers.
788 Thomasina MacLellan, Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1521 Virginia Schillizzi (s), Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

599 Britomart, Pearce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1232 Brogasy, Wood—Ralli Brothers.
699 Zephyrus, Morrell—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

831 Andes, Cockrell—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

1200 Ardenclutha, Duncan, Finlay Muir & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1015 Parsee s, Sargent, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

1514 Kashgar (s), Baker—P. and O. Co.

FOR SHARPNESS.

1039 Khorasan, Connell—Lyon & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1164 Arvonia, Morgan—Owen & Okell.
1180 Allegiance, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.
422 Zobrab, Bolstroff—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

494 Loochoo, Sember—Knoop & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

1225 Commonwealth (s), Smith—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1181 Robania (s), Jones—Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEITH.

1361 Castlemaine, Williams—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CUTCH AND KURRACHEE.

548 Mula s, Doert.

FOR COCHIN.

401 Keerata Roodee, Nacoda.
119 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

FOR VENICE.

1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 30th April.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1391 Batavia (s), Crocco—C. Grondona.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

255 Calipso (s), ots—A. Lloyd & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1119 Astronomer, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
708 Argyleshire, Laird—N Manockjee ; & Co.
293 Arabia, Loyscon.
978 Arisdne, Wilton—W Nicol & Co.
1062 City of Boston, Cr shy.
1108 Cartvale, Hoare—W. and A. Graham.
996 County of Forfar—Stewart.
104 Concordia, Closter.
1 19 Devonshire, Swan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1255 Dominion, Jones—The Captain.
1015 Elin Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co.
1380 East Lothian, Hamilton.
1774 European (s), Sibthorpe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
977 Eugene (s), White.
1283 Holconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Wallace Co.
1070 Lumley Castle (s), Browne—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1159 Marathon, Jones.
1304 Mediator (s), Hannay—Wallace & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
998 Peter Denny, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
1526 Pembroke (s), James—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1271 St. Olaf (s), Peterson—The Captain.
1242 South Minster, Morse—The Captain.
1677 Thibet (s), Torbeck.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
233 Siracco, McBain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Morland—(I. G. S).
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing
1107 Magdala (s), 4, Jones—(Harbour Defence.)
Tenasserim, Frere, Guthrie.
464 Teuse.
3260 Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

HIGH COURT.—27TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Velwahoo and another vs Premjee Mooljee and others—Shapurjee and T.

On Judges Summons referred from Chambers.

17-77—Ardaser and H—Bhicajee vs Pestonjee Hormusjee S—M M. Munshi.

228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Reman Allarakia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

413-74—Ty bjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jeffer-s and Payne.

653-76—Balkrishna and H—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

204-75—Macfarlane and G—Cullianjee Nemchund and others vs Bai Vijeore—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

600-76—Shapoorjee and Thecurdass—Burjorjee Sorabjee B vs Pestonjee Hormusjee S and others—K Morojee and J C Cama—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN).

LONG CAUSES.

302-76—J C Cama—Hurjivun Mooljee vs Ludha Cullianjee and another—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

467 76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Sumsoodeen Cassumjee—N N Kothare

644-76—Ardaseer and H—J A Pheroze da Costa vs The Bank of Bombay—Remington, Hore and Langley.

645-76—Ardaseer—J N Peroira vs The Bank of Bombay—Remington, Hore and Langley.

643-76—Ardaseer—J A Pheroze da Costa vs The C Bank of I A and China—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

634-76—Rimington H and L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and others vs L A Wallace and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, April 25th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·770
Temperature of the Air.....	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·4
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·752
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6p.m)...	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	79·0
General Direction of wind .....WNW, N, NNW, NW,	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	290.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 23,

McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, from leave, from Mahableshwur.

APRIL 25.

Hore, Lieut, Bengal R E, on duty, from Roorkee.
Skipwith, Capt, Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.
Tanner, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Airey, Capt, Bengal 9th Regt, on duty, from England.
Phillips, Major, Bombay Pol Dept, from furlough, from England.
Dwyer, Sub Lieut. Bengal 65th Regt, to join, from England.
Jerbux, Lieut, Bombay R A, to join, from England.
Price, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Tiechurst, Surg Major, Bombay M D, from furlough, from England.
Bowman, Surg, Bombay M D, from furlough, from England.
Chick, Capt, Madras 1st L Cav, on sick leave, from Secundarabad.

APRIL 26.

Williams, Lieut Col, Bombay 1st Gr Regt, retired, from Ahmedabad.
Austin, Major, Bengal 2-6th Regt, to join, from Delhi.
Jamieson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Mangalore.
Smith, Surg Major, Bengal 27th P N Infantry, on leave, from Nowshera.
Hill, Capt, Bengal 73rd Regt, on leave, from Subathoo.
MacDonell, Major, Madras R A, to rejoin, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 26.

Skipwith, Capt, Bengal R E, to join, to Simla.
Tanner, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Poona.
Phillips, Major, Bombay Pol Dept, to join, to Rajkot.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 25th April 1877.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that :—

Lt Co C E Forriano has been transferred from the 9th to the 14th Bgde R A.

Lt Col J H Peile has been transferred from the 8th to the 9th Bgde R A.

Maj the Hon R Hare has been transferred from the 9th to the 17th B de ; and Maj Ame-n Swinton has been transferred from the 17th to the 9th Bgde R A.

Capt and Adjt T H Ouchterlony, 91st Bgde, has been promoted to Maj in the Army and 42d Bgde R A, vice T C Fletcher, cashiered

An exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Lt G H A Norton, E batty 4th Bgde, and Lt W A Smith, No 2 Batty 6th Bgde, R A.

Lt C Longridge, No 1 Batty 6th Bgde, R A, has resigned his Commission.

With reference to G G O No 284, 14th Inst, Bgdr Genl Schneider, C B, is posted to the N D, vice Maj Genl Forbes, C B, transferred to the Mhow Divn.

With reference to G G O 285, 14th Inst, Bgdr Genl Loch, C B, is posted to the Aden Bgde.

The C in C pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lt Col Rennick—Lt Col F S Iresfel, Offg 2nd in Comd, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Col Miles, retired ; and Maj W G Irevor, Offg Wing Comdr, to be Wing Comdr, vice Lt Col Cornewall, retired.

1th Regt N I—Col Becher, Comdt 29th Regt, N I, now on furlough, to be Comdt, vice Col Cornwall, retired.

26th Regt N I—C l Miles, 2nd in Comd and Offg Comdt, to be Comdt, and Lt Col Harpur, Offg 2nd in Comd, to be 2nd in Comd, in succession to Col Miles.

Lt J T Bury, R A, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl Primrose, C S I, Comdg, Poona Division of the Army, with effect from the 14th Inst, subject to the approval of H M the C-in-C in India.

Lt Col and Brevet Col L W Penn, C B, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, 6th Bn 5th Regt, Aden, is directed to proceed, to Kirkee for duty with the R A at that station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

To Hossars—Lt H E Eccles, to England, to appear before Medical Board.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lt H J O Walker, to England, to appear before a Medical Board. Major W Strahan on Medical Certificate to Calcutta. Maj W S Fehan on Medical Certificate to Darjeeling. Maj G F Maule for six months, to England.

Royal Artillery—Capt C Thornhill, to England, for six months.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn Maj J O'Neal, to Mahableshwar and the Neilgherries, to 20th August.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(*Bombay Government Gazette*, 12th April 1877.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt H H H Hallett, Mad S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer of the Sappers is permitted to remain in England for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Bgdr Genl J S Gell, Bom Infy.

The term of office of Maj R Bythell, Fort Adjt. Ahmednagar having expired on the 30th July 1876, that Officer is re-appointed to the post for a further period of five years from that date.

The undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 32 of 10th Jan 1877 :—Col H W Holland, C B.

The following appointment is made :—Bgdr Genl C T Aitchison, C B to be a Bgdr Genl on the Est bt, vice Bgdr Genl J S Gell Bgr Genl Aitchison will for the present continue to perform the duties of Adjutant Genl of the Army.

Lt L Denis, 26th Punjab N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Australia for six months, viz :—Surgn Maj G F R Brown.

Maj Genl G S Montgomery, C S I, whose tenure of command expires on the 6th proximo, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the Re ulations.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in June next, Lt H R D Thomas, 7th N I.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 25th Feblast, on medical certificate :—Depy Comsy and Hony Capt John Kelly.

Capt H M Burgess, R A, is promoted to 2nd Class Comsy of Ordnance, vice Capt Spring, R A, proceeded on furlough to Europe on the 19th Feb last.

The following appointments are Ordered :—Col F P Mignon, Depy Comy Genl, to be Comy Genl of the Army, vice C H W Holland, C B, resigned, Lt Col M W Mcdonell, 1st Class Comy Genl, first class, to be Depy Comy Genl, vice Col Mignon.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, Maj A G F Hogg, Depy Gr'l Genl of the Army.

The services of Col T G Coles, Bom S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 1st inst.

With reference to G G O No 346 of 1876, it is hereby notified that, in accordance with the practice in the Bengal Presidency, mileage will be allowed to an Officer entitled thereto, from his quarters in his own station to his destination by the place he is required to visit whenever the distance from the boundary of one station to the confines of another is more than five miles or ten miles if an Officer receives an allowance for more than one horse.

Maj J G Watts, Offg Bgde-Maj, to be a Bgde-Maj on the Establt, vice Maj Jacob.

The services of Lt E Balfe, Bom S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C at his own request.

The following appointment is made :—Col T Nuttall, Offg Comdt, Sind Frontier Force, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Col Loch, appointed to the Bgde Staff.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and ninety-six days, Col S C Law, S C, President of the Rajashanik Court, Kattywar.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages, is hereby given to the Revd J J Hull, Minister of the American Presbyterian Mission, Kolapur.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt W Loch, S C, is appointed to act as Second-in-Command, Sawant Wari Local Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Supt, Sawant Wari, during the absence of Maj Waller, V C, or until further orders.

H E the Gov r in Council is pleased to appoint Col F A E Loch, C B, S C, to be Political Resident at Aden, in succession to Bgdr-Genl Schneider, C B.

Maj C Wodehouse, Second Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, to be First Asst Political Agent and substantive pro tem Private Secy to H E the Gov r

Maj A M Phillips, Third Asst Political Agent, to be Second Asst Political Agent, Kattywar.

Capt W A Salmon, Fourth Asst Political Agent, to be Third Asst Political Agent.

Cap. H L Nutt to be Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kattywar.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished :—

"Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Hamilton Maxwell as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay.

Rao Saheb Apaji, Actg Extra Dist Depy Collr of Ahmednagar, is specially appointed as a temporary measure, to be a Mag of the first class in the Dist of Ahmednagar.

Under the provisions of Sec 28 of Act XIV of 1869 Rao Saheb Samuthram Navnidhai, second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge of Dandhuka and Vagra, in the Ahmedabad Dist is within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rupees 20.

Azam Gururao Ramchandra Molkasi, Actg Mamlatdar of Nawalgund, in the Dist of Dharwar, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Mag of the second class in the Dharwar Dist.

Maj T Trueman to be Cant Mag at Ahmedabad, vice Lt-Col Britten, but to continue at his own request, to perform the duties of A st Cant Mag at Poona until further orders.

As points rises :—Maj F Charles to act as First Asst Collr of Dharwar until further orders and Mr H R Cooke, on his return from leave, to act as Second Asst Collr of Nasik until further orders.

Surgn-Maj A M Blomfield to be Civil Surgn, Rajkot, vice Surgn-Maj J E Butler, resigned.

Surg-Maj H L McDougall, M D, to act as Civil Surgn, Rajkot, during the absence of Surgn-Maj Blomfield or until further orders.

Lt G Davidson, R E, Asst Engr, second grade, has passed the Departmental Examination.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Dr G Buhler on leave, or until further orders :—

Mr E Giles to act as Educational Inspr in the Northern Divn (second grade).

Mr H F Jac

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANSWER OF THE PORTE TO THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25TH APRIL.

Safvet Pacha (Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs) has sent a despatch to the Guaranteeing Powers in reply to the Russian Imperial Manifesto in which he states how unprovoked is the present attack of Russia on Turkey, and appeals to the treaty of Paris of 1856 as a reason for the mediation of the Guaranteeing Powers.

CROSSING OF THE TURKO-ASIATIC FRONTIER BY THE RUSSIANS.

The Russians have crossed the Turkish Frontier at Alexandropol, and it is expected that they will attack Kars.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON MOLTKE'S SPEECH.

PARIS, 25TH APRIL.

The Paris papers consider that the speech made yesterday by Count von Moltke in the German Parliament was not hostile to France.

HOME RULERS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL.

The House of Commons last night negatived by 417 against 67 votes, the motion for a Committee of enquiry into the grounds of the demand for Home Rule.

STEADY ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL, MORN.

Latest advices from the seat of war state that the Russian troops are pouring into Roumania, and that they have arrived at Galatz.

A Russian Regiment of Cossacks is marching on Kalafat, which place the Turkish troops have occupied.

Prince Charles has withdrawn the Roumanian army to the interior.

Prince Nikita, at the head of the Montenegrin army, is marching towards the frontier between Albania and Montenegro.

The Turkish troops are marching upon Nicksich.

LONDON, 26TH APRIL, AFT.

The main body of the Russian army is moving towards Dabrudscha, and it is considered doubtful whether the Turks can arrive from Widdin in time to prevent their passage of the Danube.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 104⅜

Bar Silver 54⅛

About £80,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

LINE REPORTS.—26TH APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 26TH APRIL, 6 A. M.

H. M. S. Tenasserim, from Rangoon, arrived.

GALLE, 26TH APRIL, 8-30 A. M.

Mail steamer Peshawur, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, 26TH APRIL, 8-40 A.M.

Mail steamer Khiva, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 9⅛d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-8 each.	

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE.

LAST night at the Byculla Club, a farewell dinner was given to Sir Philip Wodehouse, the departing Governor. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Chairman, proposed the toast of the health of the guest of the evening who replied in a singularly feeling speech. He alluded to the principal topics stirring in India, and particularly dwelt on the successful career this city would enjoy if a broad gauge line for the Rajpootana line were insisted upon. Sir Michael Westropp proposed "The Guests," a toast which was comprehensively replied to by Sir Richard Temple. The dinner was served in the well known style of the Byculla Club, and Admiral Macdonald's excellent band contributed greatly to the success of a pleasant evening, which could not under the circumstances be unmingled with certain feelings of regret.

POLITICAL AND WAR TELEGRAMS.

EXTRAS, containing the Political and War Telegrams received during the day, will be issued in future from this office during business hours. The charge for delivery of these Extras to subscribers to the daily paper will be Rs. 2 a month. To non-subscribers, the Extras will be sold at the rate of one anna each. Subscribers who wish to receive the Extras regularly will be good enough to send their names to be registered.

April 18, 1877.

IT is officially notified that the services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Hon. Sir R. Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., for appointment on His Honor's personal staff, with effect from such date as Sir R. Temple may assume the Government of the Bombay Presidency:—Captain E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars; Lieut. J. S. Frith, R.A., and Lieut. D. C. Dean-Pitt, R.A.

THE Viceroy and Lady Lytton, accompanied by Colonel Colley, Military Secretary, and Captains the Hon. G. Villiers and H. F. Liddell, Aides-de-Camp, leave Nynee Tal on the afternoon of the 26th instant, arrive at Moradabad on the evening of the 27th, reach Umballa on the 28th, halting there for the 29th, proceed to Dhurrumpore on the 30th, and arrive at Simla on the 1st proximo.

BRIGADE-MAJORS of districts are in future to be given the title of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

THE Maharajah of Travancore has determined upon appointing a Sanitary Commissioner for the province.

DURING the month of March 150 ships passed through the Suez Canal. The receipts of the Company amounted to 3,000,000f.

THE *Cologne Gazette* says:—"We are assured authoritatively that any serious complication with any foreign country would immediately bring back Prince Bismarck to the head of affairs."

THE services of Lieut. E. Balfe, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department of the Bombay Government at his own request.

IT is hoped that the works on the Choral Ghaut division of the Holkar Railway will be finished by October next, enabling the line to be opened from Khundwa to Indore throughout during the cold weather.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to the Government of India's "throttling order" by which civilians were deprived of the right of petitioning together. It is a pity that more light is not let in upon such ill-advised orders.

A BABOO doctor in Calcutta announces that he has made an important discovery—namely, that chloroform is a certain cure for hiccup. Enough chloroform will cure a man of almost any disease under the sun; but then he will die.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of March 1877 amounted to 1,18,260 bales, weighing lbs. 4,63,38,320, or candies 59,105, valued at Rs. 1,17,34,310.

OWING to the present aspect of affairs on the frontier, it appears to the *Englishman* probable that the construction of the Bolan Pass Railway, which will be of great importance in a military sense, will be taken in hand sooner than was at first intended by Government.

IN a communication made to the German Parliament, it is stated that 40,000 copies of the official history of the Franco-German War have been sold, and that the clear profits realised thus far, after paying the cost of printing and all other expenses, already amount to £15,000. This sum it is proposed to devote to the promotion of military science.

MR. CARLYLE has promised to sit for his portrait to Mr. Millais, and the work is to be taken in hand very shortly; when finished, Mr. T. O. Barlow will engrave the picture. M. Rajon's engraved portrait of Mr. Carlyle is well advanced. Mr. Whistler painted a portrait of Mr. Carlyle not long ago. Thus, we shall be rich in such memorials of the author of "Sartor Resartus."

THE *New York Tribune* says:—Ex-President Grant states that he has no preferences as to the countries through which he is to travel, but thinks that he will spend much of his time in London, "as the English people are more like our own." In speaking of his retirement from public life, he said he now knew what it was to be a sovereign; that he greatly enjoyed his relief from the cares and responsibilities of governing forty millions of sovereigns.

THE correspondent of the *Times* at Belgrade has been informed by a Russian officer of rank, who had arrived from Kischineff, that the army on the Pruth is in fine condition, fully equipped, ready for action, and numbers 400,000 men. It is the general impression in the army that a movement will be made as soon as the roads will permit; but it is not expected that any serious movement will be made before the 1st of May. This Russian officer also says that steps are being taken for the formation of corps of Slav volunteers from other countries, to be officered by Russians.

AN able writer (who adopts the signature "A") in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that of late years the popular feeling in Russia has become intensely anti-German, and that the nation feel they have at present no other hope of astonishing the world and of suddenly rising above civilised nations than that of brilliant wars. The result he arrives at is, that in order to gain a solid basis for the affairs of Europe, instead of the lose and hollow ground on which they have been standing, it is desirable to replace the Three Emperors' League by a firm alliance between Great Britain, Germany, and Austria.

THE following verses, in which Canning, in the *Anti-Jacobin*, describes a species of politician to be found in his day, have been revived as being appropriate to Mr. Gladstone:—

What! shall a name, a word, a sound, control
The aspiring thought, and cramp the expansive soul?
Shall one half-peopled island's rocky round
A love which glows for all creation bound?
And social charities contract the plan
Formed for thy freedom, Universal Man?
No, through the extended globe his feelings run,
As broad and general as the unbounded sun!
No narrow bigot he—his reasoned view
Thy interests, England, ranks with thine, Peru!
France at our doors, he sees no danger nigh!
He heaves for Turkey's woes the impartial sigh!
A steady patriot of the world alone,
The friend of every country—but his own.

THE *World* says:—"A young officer of the Royal Engineers has just returned, *via* Vienna, from Southern Russia, where he has spent several months' leave, and has had unusual facilities for observing the condition and prevailing spirit of at least two of the Russian mobilised corps. Having been once specially employed in Russia, he has a large circle of personal friends, and his proclivities may therefore be somewhat Russian; but his testimony is valuable all the same. He reports that in all ranks, from prince to peasant, generals, aides-de-camp, captains, and private men, the temper of the troops is most bellicose. They mean fighting, and will be satisfied with nothing less. They say they have been insulted by the Turks, and are determined to have it out with them. Everything is prepared for a campaign; the rumours spread of the want of efficiency of the Russian armies are quite unfounded, and are to be traced directly to the hostile criticisms of German officers. *Nous verrons.*"

A WRITER in the *World* says:—"I have drawn attention on one or two occasions to the position and prospects of the Indian Mutiny Fund. As a proof of what I have already said, that though there is at present no surplus income, the call upon capital is annually diminishing, and thus that the time is gradually approaching when the disbursements will not equal income, I am now able to give the following figures for the years ending 1874:

	Income.	Disbursements.	Recipients.
1871	5,394	11,870	569
1872	5,159	11,157	473
1873	5,249	10,425	411
1874	4,847	9,207	355

Annuitants and pensioners drop off every year, children become adults or contract marriages, and the demand on the fund rapidly lessens; but the precise interval which must elapse before the balance between income and expenditure can be arrived at is purely matter of speculation. None the less it is necessary that, to prevent all possibility and suspicion of future misappropriation, provision should be made for the application of the fund."

THE French Government has decided to sell by auction the famous property of Malmaison, purchased by General Bonaparte in the year 1798 for the sum of 180,000f., and afterwards the residence of the Empress Josephine. During the late war it was occupied by the Prussians who appear to have carried off the greater part of the furniture, and to have spoiled a considerable portion of the rest. A billiard table, for instance, which was sold the other day for 100f., had had the green baize stripped from it. The French declare that King William's soldiers employed the material to make themselves cravats. By good fortune they left one most interesting piece of furniture—no less than the table in the library on which Napoleon was wont to lay out his military maps, and seated at which he may have planned more than one of those campaigns which changed the history of Europe. This relic the State has determined to keep. The remainder of the broken furniture—amounting to ten cartloads—was disposed of a few days ago, the whole fetching the modest sum of 1,800f. It will be remembered that after Waterloo, Napoleon retired for a few days to Malmaison, from which he actually set out on his intended journey to America. Till 1870 a small pedestal supporting an eagle marked that spot of the domain where the ex-Emperor's foot had rested last. The inscription it bore contained merely these words: "Dernier pas de Napoléon partant pour Rochefort, le 29 Juin, 1815, à quatre heures après midi." Since the war nothing has been seen of the memorial, which is supposed to be now somewhere in Germany.

A CORRESPONDENT in Paris writes to the *Whitehall Review* as follows:—"The famous Longchamps promenade on Good Friday, at which the new spring fashions for the year are always shown off, was far more numerously attended than has been the case since the days of the Empire. The weather was very fine. Some of the toilettes were exceedingly pretty, but a total revolution in the make of dresses was very plainly visible. The 'tiebacks' which have for some time restrained the movements of ladies have disappeared altogether. They are superseded by plain flowing skirts; and the short waists that were the fashion about ten years ago are now quite the correct thing to wear. Strange to say, although henceforth the skirts of dresses are to be made shorter in front than they have been for a considerable time past, Frenchwomen have adopted more ungainly boots—boots more like those which English ladies wear—than I have yet seen in France. The abolition of the 'tiebacks' is altogether due to Madame MacMahon. They had with some persons assumed an indecency of which in England you can have no notion. At a ball given just before Lent by the President of the Republic and Madame la Marechale, one lady, the wife of a great financial personage, appeared in a dress which must have been put on, or 'pinned back,' by machinery. To say that it was so tight that it displayed the whole form of the wearer is to give but a faint idea of this wonderful costume. However, when things come to their worst they must mend; and it was this dress which broke the camel's back and decided modest women to have the fashion changed."

THE *Times* begins a leading article on the Viceroy's Budget speech with the following not very complimentary remarks:—"Why is it that we rise from the perusal of such a speech as that delivered by the Viceroy in Council on Wednesday last with a slight but perceptible feeling of amusement? Lord Lytton occupies a position of great eminence; he is a very clever man and he talked in a very clever way, and yet there is an irrepressible suggestion of comedy running through all his elaborate oration. It is no doubt hard upon him that we should receive by telegraph a mere abstract of what he said. All the grace of speech has vanished; and if his allocution makes way at all, it must be by virtue of the substance contained in it. How many renowned orators of this or any generation could stand this test? It does not suit Lord Lytton. There arises some sense of incongruity between the speaker and his theme, the statesman and his work, which is doubtless the secret of the feeling of amusement we have detected, for incongruity is, according to the metaphysicians, the essence of wit. Lord Lytton discoursing on the social and political characteristics of the Cotton Duties is too like his own dragon-fly—the ephemera of the hour—swearing by the Infinities and Mr. Carlyle. He was not born or educated for these things. European diplomacy is his proper sphere. The East is a terrible trial of substance. It has lasted so long. It will last so long. Before our systems came into being it was, and we are sometimes perplexed with a fear that it may survive our highest achievements. A trained diplomatist who is transplanted to the banks of the Ganges is like a *petit maître* in the desert. He is a marvellous product of our civilization, but we must be careful not to misunderstand the secret of his greatness. Placed in a sphere not his own, he may excite our wonder instead of our admiration."

INDIAN servants, when they wish to become masters, are very annoying people; and to do their shrewdness credit, they generally aspire to the ruling power whenever they see their way to make a little money out of the transaction. Many a volume about Indian servants remains to be written, and when they appear, they will be found to contain much bitterness, sorrow, and anger. At the present moment Calcutta is groaning. The reason of her misery is her servants. A sweeper may not strike the imagination at first sight as a very important personage; but there are times when he makes his influence felt—when he makes even the dullest persons know that he is a fact—a very disagreeable one, perhaps, but nevertheless a fact. Such a time has arrived for Calcutta. Her sweepers have struck work, and the inhabitants are suffering patiently from an accumulation of inconveniences. The curious part of the affair is that Calcutta owes her present misery to her desire to walk worthily in the footsteps of Bombay. Her sanitary arrangements used to be very bad. The scavenging system was especially at fault, it being the means of leaving a great deal of dirt lying about in places which it certainly had no right to occupy. So she turned for instruction to Bombay. She observed that here we have, under the control of the Municipality, an organised gang of sweepers, and she resolved to adopt the same system. But no sooner did she attempt to do so than the sweepers struck work. They thought by this means they would compel the Municipality to leave them alone. Under the present system they can do pretty much as they please, and awaking to a keen sense of their usefulness, they resolved that they would not become the servants of the Municipality. The fight is still going on; but we are afraid that the sweepers are going to get the worst of the struggle. Already many of them have yielded and are at work; and to supply the places of the recalcitrant gentlemen, the Municipal authorities are drafting gangs of sweepers into Calcutta from the districts. Meanwhile, the people of Calcutta have our sympathies. A sweeper is a very disagreeable person to quarrel with.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 6TH APRIL.

THE Volunteers are the military heroes of the week. The Easter Monday Review was, on the whole, a great success. The weather, despite sinister predictions, was satisfactory. The ground well adapted to manœuvring and favourably disposed for spectators, of whom there were thousands. Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, was the locality selected. I went down on Sunday. Heavy rain bodied ill for the morrow. The staff had been all over the site, and reported badly of its swampy condition. It has been invariably found that a wet Sunday tells on the Easter Monday muster, and what wonder, for the men go at their own expense, are unprovided with greatcoats or shirts and boots, and are little used either to exposure or great physical exertion. Monday morning though came, and with it a bright sun and warm wind. Soon after seven the first trains arrived, but it was close upon noon ere all the troops were in position. But three hundred men had failed to turn up. This was wonderful. The estimates of commanding officers are framed almost entirely at random, yet the field states showed that 10,200 men were on the ground. Ten thousand men voluntarily abandoning their chief holiday, undertaking a journey of eighty miles, going to great expense, submitting to no little discomfort, and for what? to improve their military efficiency! To enable them one day, if occasion arises, to assist in their country's defence! England may well be proud of her Volunteers. What other nation is there that could produce ten such patriotic men as all those who composed the six brigades on Easter Monday? The six brigades were in two divisions under Lord Abinger and Colonel Sargent, C. B. All the brigadiers, save one, were guardsmen. All the staff officers, save three, were men on the full pay of the army. Herein there was a great improvement on former years. Volunteer brigadiers made a mess of everything, and, moreover, left their regiments under an incompetent Major. For the army officers, who on Monday were employed, the exercise was most useful. Some did well and gave promise of great things. Praise is invidious. Yet to Colonel Earle, C. S. I., Lord Northbrook's Military Secretary, it was unanimously accorded. His dispositions were excellent; and, good as he is in the office, in the field he is no less so. No was Colonel Fletcher major behind him. See I follow the manœuvres. "No," I hear a bystander roar exclaim, "We have enough in India of sham fights." Very well. I forbear. Suffice it to say that the Dunstable fight was very sham. But so they must always be in time of peace. Lord Abinger, with the attacking force, gained the laurel wreath. He is an excellent officer, and does more good than may at first sight appear by his careful fostering of the Volunteer movement. What was the main deduction from Monday's experience of the Volunteers? This, that the non-commissioned officers and men had improved in far greater proportion to the officers. I have this officially. On the part of the men there was no trace whatsoever of slack discipline or insufficient training, but more than one officer exhibited a deplorable deficiency in practical military experience. It is much to be hoped that in time a remedy will be found. Beyond all doubt every encouragement should be offered to officers who have left the army to give the benefit of their services to the Volunteers. I have every reason, indeed, to believe that the Government will not at some future time, if not immediately, be adverse to recommending some system of payment to the officers, thus keeping them more in hand and necessitating greater zeal and attention. The Volunteers now form a great national institution. It is the cheapest military force that has ever been produced, and to develop it is well worth some additional expenditure. It now numbers upwards of 187,000 men, and of those 174,000 are efficient. One word more, and I have done with the Volunteers. It is with respect to the rank of the officers. I am not ignorant that there has been in the past, and may be even in the present, some jealousy on the part of the army as to the assumption by Volunteer officers of military designations. I am far from saying that the feeling is unnatural. Yet there are three things that should be remembered by the caviller. First, that imitation is the sincerest flattery. Secondly, that the commission is precisely the same in the Volunteer as in the regular forces, similarly worded, the creation alike of the Queen's own hand. Thirdly, that the Volunteer officers get no pay, incur great expense, go to infinite trouble—one regiment is indeed very present to my mind in which there is drill five nights a week—and for all this surely a military title is no vast return.

Appointments seem to be flying about in all directions. Sir Alfred Horsford's courtesy is being tried to the utmost, and the Duke is wise to keep out of the way of the applicants. The command of the Western District, vacated by Lieut.-General H. Smyth, C. B., devolves upon Major-General Hon. L. Smyth, C. B.—a curious coincidence of patronymics. The popular Sir Edward Greathed will be succeeded at Colchester by Major-General Sir Richard Kelly, who will hand over the Cork District to Major-General Henry Hamilton, C. B.—At Shorncliffe, General Parke, who is a good soldier, but bothers section leaders to death with his everlasting insistence on all the sections of four being aligned when the brigade is taking ground to a flank, gives place to Lord A. Russell, who has taken that charming fellow, Rowley Lane, of the Rifle Brigade, as A. D. C. Colonel Woolsey's comfortable berth of Inspector of Auxiliary Artillery in the Home District has just been taken over by Colonel Waller, R. A., and Major Montgomerie, 20th Hussars, goes to the chair of Military History at the Staff College. This by no means represents a complete list of the new appointments, Chatham has yet to be filled up, and several minor posts on the staff. There appears to be considerable difficulty in finding a suitable successor to General Walker as Military Attaché at Berlin. In fact, I have been told that it has been offered right and left. I am unable to understand this, for I can imagine few more agreeable posts. The pay is £600 a year, and a prudent man, conversant with the ways of the country, could well live on it. Berlin is, moreover, so easy of access as to involve little estrangement from even London society.

As I surmised last week, the Protocol has been signed. Yet the European situation seems to have improved but little. No. As I have said more than once during the past six weeks, the prospect of war is as great as ever until the Russian army has been definitely withdrawn from the frontier. The Czar wants not war, but he hesitates to give the order for demobilization, apprehensive lest the discontent of the army may have serious consequences, for in Russia the army is the country.

Here, in England, too, the affinity between the army and the country is becoming every day closer and closer. There is actually a superabundance of recruits. While this continues all idea of enlisting boys is of course laid aside. Desertion goes on, but in a diminished degree. What, though, is somewhat amusing, is the desire to be punished as a deserter. This week's police reports give two instances of men falsely giving themselves up. *Chacun a son gout.*

BOMBAY.

THE Italian mail steamer India left Suez direct for Bombay on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

NEW COLABA COMPANY.—It is stated that Mr. Hector, late Manager Bombay branch of the Bengal Bank, has been appointed Secretary to the New Colaba Company, at a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 21st April, was 49 feet and 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet and 6 tenths.

THE ANCHOR LINE.—A testimonial letter was presented to Captain Laird, of the Anchor Line s. s. Macedonia, by the passengers from Bombay, on that ship arriving at Naples on the 24th ult.

MEETING OF THE B. S. P. C. A.—We beg to draw attention to a notice appearing in advertising our columns convening the second annual general meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 5-45 P. M. to-day at the Durbar Room in the Town Hall.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Lewis and four other European seamen of the British ship Ariadne were yesterday sentenced each to four days' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, for absenting themselves from that ship without leave and without sufficient reason, they being articled seamen of that vessel.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—A Hindoo named Mahadoo Vishram was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, of having in his possession sundry articles consisting of tumblers, scent bottles, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 13, the property of Dr. Kavanagh, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 9th April 1877 was Rs. 1,98,85,588; add silver received during the week, Rs. 19,56,987. The sum of Rs. 23,98 000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,94,45,575. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 36,89,686 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Byculla on view of the body of Oomjee Kanjee. Deceased was a peon employed in one of the offices in the Town Hall. It is supposed that while under the influence of liquor he had accidentally fallen into the Sanklee Tank and was drowned. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the Sanklee Tank."

MR. THARRABHAI TOPAN.—We understand that Mr. Tharrabhi Topan, well known as the leading merchant of Zanzibar, and who is the farmer of Customs of the Zanzibar Government, came to Bombay by the last Overland mail steamer. This gentleman, in 1875, accompanied H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar to England and Europe. When he was about to leave for Bombay His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar presented him with a richly mounted sword as a token of his regard.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 24th April 1877, was 861, being 46 less than in the preceding week, 368 more than the total of the week ending 25th April 1876, and 447 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 264 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 66·65. There were 352 deaths from remittent fever which is 3 less than last week and 234 above the same period last year. There were 54 deaths from cholera last week compared with 2 in the corresponding week last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 69, 27 and 31 respectively, compared with 31, 16 and 22 last year.

JENKINS & BROAD.—Our neighbouring station, Lanowlee, is well agog just now about a grand marriage that is to take place there on the 1st proximo between Miss Fryer, the only daughter of the great railway contractor of that name, and Captain Yates, of H. M.'s 26th N. I. The wedding guests and the bridesmaids have already arrived from Bombay and Poona, and after a week's jollification, so as to become acquainted with each other, their merry-making will finish up with the wedding. The bride, it is rumoured, receives a handsome dowry from her father on her marriage.—*Correspondent Poona Observer.*

WAR MAP OF TURKEY.—We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, from the *Bombay Gazette* Office copy of a large sized coloured Map of Turkey in Europe and Bessarabia, the seat of war, issued as a supplement with the *Bombay Gazette* of the 23rd instant. The Map is lithographed on excellent paper, and shows, in clear outline, the roads and railways, the rivers, mountains and mountain passes, and the names of all the places given in Keith Johnstone's Royal Atlas, being compiled from the latest and most authentic sources. To non-subscribers to the *Gazette*, the price of a copy is one rupee, and it can be further mounted on cloth for an additional six annas. There are very few indeed who are not interested in the dangers that at present threaten our political horizon, and this really beautiful Map would be quite an acquisition to the millions, more or less.—*Poona Observer.*

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE DR. WILSON.

IN chambers at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Hart instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, on behalf of Mr. Peter Peterson and the Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, the petitioners applied to Sir Charles Sargent for an order for the sale of a house and land situated at Mahableshwur known as the "Mission House." Mr. Rimington, on behalf of the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, of the Free Church Mission at Poona, appeared to oppose the application. The petitioners are the executors and trustees of the last will and testament of the late Rev. Dr. John Wilson of Bombay. The house and land in question were given in 1852 as a gift by the late Mr. John Pollard Willoughby to Dr. Wilson for the use of certain clergymen while they resided temporarily at Mahableshwur, Dr. Wilson managed the trust estate up to the time of his death, having spent out of his own monies Rs. 2,282 for the maintenance, repair, and renewal of the trust premises. The petitioners, in order to recover the money due to Dr. Wilson's estate, were advised to sell the trust estate, and with that object they caused a notice to be inserted in the newspapers in March 1876, requiring any person who had a claim to the trust estate to come forward. In response to the notice, the Rev. Mr. Beaumont preferred a claim on behalf of himself and certain clergymen. The trustees had offered to give up the house for Rs. 2,000, but as no one came forward to pay the amount, they had no alternative but to realise the debt by throwing the property into the market. After some discussion, his Lordship made an order in terms of the prayer of the petition, directing the petitioners to sell the trust estate and to retain out of the proceeds of such sale the sum of Rs. 3,101, being the sum now due to Dr. Wilson's estate from the trust in respect of its maintenance and repairs, and the costs of and incidental to this petition; and to pay the surplus proceeds, if any, to such person or persons as the Court might direct.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST A HINDOO MAHARAJ.

THE REV. JOSEPH MARTIN AND OTHERS *vs.* NURSINGLAL MAHARAJ.

IN this suit, in which a plaint was presented yesterday, Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied to Sir Charles Sargent for a rule *nisi* and an interim injunction to restrain the defendant and other persons from beating tom-toms, cymbals, or other wind instruments purporting to be musical, in or about the house of the defendant.

The plaintiffs are the vicar, wardens, and trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanza, situated in Portuguese Street in the native town. The church was erected in 1853, since which year divine worship has been duly celebrated therein without interruption. In the early part of March last, the defendant completed and took possession of a house adjoining the compound of the church. The house immediately overlooks the compound, which is distant about 34 yards from the principal door of the church. On the entry of the defendant into his house, the occasion was celebrated by the beating of tom-toms, the blowing of wind instruments, the beating of cymbals, and the singing and shouting of a large crowd of persons assembled for the purpose; and the noise and disturbance were said to be such as to cause the utmost annoyance to the members of the congregation attending for the purposes of worship in the church. These acts had since been habitually repeated, it was alleged, during the hours of divine worship in the church, which had been interrupted on Sundays and other days. On Saturday, the 21st, and Sunday, the 22nd inst., the noise and disturbance were again repeated, causing great annoyance to the congregation. The defendant and others were called upon to desist, but refused to do so and thereby interrupted the services and a sermon which was preached on the occasion.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* with an *ad interim* injunction restraining the defendant and all other persons from beating, or causing to be beaten, tom-toms, cymbals, or other instruments of the like nature, and from making a noise by using musical instruments, or rather instruments purporting to be musical, whether wind instruments or otherwise, by shouting about the house of the defendant adjoining the compound of the church so as to cause any nuisance, disturbance or annoyance to the congregation of the church, or the clergymen officiating therein.

MEMORIAL IN FAVOUR OF THE BROAD GAUGE FOR THE RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

WE have been asked to publish the following paper:—

Bombay, 24th April 1877.

The Honourable E. W. RAVENSCROFT, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—We have the honour, on behalf of the committee elected for the purpose, to submit the enclosed memorial to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, from the merchants and inhabitants of Bombay, praying that His Lordship in Council will be pleased to sanction the construction of the Western Rajpootana Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere on the broad gauge system, for the reasons set forth therein.

The committee further desire us to respectfully request that His Excellency in Council will be pleased to favour them, by transmitting the memorial to Lord Salisbury, as soon as possible, with such expressions of approval as to His Excellency may seem proper.—We have, &c.

CHARLES H. B. FORBES, Chairman.
NANABHOY EVRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Secy. to Committee appointed to prepare the Memorial.

To the Most Noble the MARQUIS of SALISBURY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

The humble memorial of the undersigned merchants and inhabitants of Bombay and Western India

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—1. That your memorialists very earnestly urge upon your Lordship's attention the great importance of constructing and maintaining the railway communication between Ahmedabad and Ajmere on the standard or 5ft. 6in. gauge.

2. That the small saving in original outlay made by constructing the proposed extension of the Western Rajpootana line of Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere on a narrow gauge would in reality result in no economy for the following reasons:—

(*a*). The working expenses of a railway constructed on the metre gauge system must necessarily be much more costly in proportion to original outlay than of one constructed on the standard or 5ft. 6in. gauge owing to the necessity of running a greater number of trains and employing a larger staff to convey an equal amount of traffic. The truth of this assertion has, your memorialists humbly submit, been clearly demonstrated in the working of the metre line from Agra and Delhi to Ajmere.

(*b*). The inconvenience, delay, and liability for goods to get damaged by transhipment at the points where the break occur will amount to a heavy tax or burden on the trade between Bombay and North-WesternIndia—a tax which will be doubled in the case of through traffic to any point north of Delhi. It is, therefore, of extreme importance that these inconveniences should be removed as far as possible from Bombay, and that the standard gauge should be extended the whole length from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, for the produce of the intervening districts comes to this port, and a large tract of the country being rich and populous, the local traffic alone will be considerable, and will be worked with much greater economy on the standard than on the narrow gauge.

(*c*). The great delay and confusion that would attend a military movement in case of war by a double transhipment of material on what naturally is the main road between the port of Bombay and the northern frontier is, in the opinion of your memorialists, a very grave and important reason for maintaining an uninterrupted line of railway communication on a system uniform with the other Indian railways. Your memorialists, therefore, regret that the line from Delhi to Ajmere was constructed on the narrow gauge, thereby entailing a break of gauge, but they sincerely hope that the break will be confined within those limits, so as to reduce the expense of laying down a third rail from Delhi to Ajmere if it should be deemed advisable hereafter to do so.

3. These considerations seem to be strengthened with the fact that the line of railway will, towards its southern end, be connected and be in direct communication with a railway system constructed on the standard gauge, obtain considerable force, as the rolling stock of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway would be of no use in working any portion of the line between Ahmedabad and Delhi, which may be constructed on the narrow gauge.

Wherefore your memorialists most humbly pray that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to sanction the construction of the proposed 360 miles of railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere on the standard or 5ft. 6in. gauge.

Forbes & Co., Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Remington & Co., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Vurjeevandas Madowdas, Gaddum and Co., M. Balfour, Framjee, Sands & Co., Kesowjee Naik, J. M. Maclean, Ewart, Latham & Co., Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Benn, Ashley & Co., Finlay, Muir & Co., H. Clason & Co., Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Becherdas Ambaidas, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Co., Killick, Nixon & Co., Tapidas Vurjdas & Co., D. Finlayson, Knoop & Co., J. Jefferson, Grattan Geary, Nursey Kessowjee, Cowasjee and Framjee Dinshaw, John Gordon, C. W. L. Jackson Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banaji, B. R. Mody, Bhugwandas Purhotumdas, Grindlay, Groom & Co., R. L. Southern & Co., G. Sigg, Francis Mathew, Volkart Brothers, C. Macdonald & Co., Purshotum Odhowjee and Co., L. Narayn & Co., D. C. Ratnagur & Co., Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Mody & Co., King & Co., J. C. Bushby, Lyon & Co., Stearns, Hobart & Co., George Lockhart and Co., Hurkissondas Nurotumdas, Lockhmidas Khimjee & Co., Raghunath Narayen Bhote, Jawalal Umiashunker & Co., Hormusjee Jehangeer Dadisett, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, Kunderao C. Bedarkur, Faralbhoy Casumbhoy Gangjee and Jamabhoy Lailjee.

Halloway's Ointment and Pills.—Self-Help.—In sickness it was formerly natural to find an easy, ready, and reliable remedy for outward disfigurations and inward disorders until these inestimable preparations were made known. No invalid need now be at a loss in successfully managing ulcers, sore, tumours, boils, bruises, sprains, &c. Enveloping Holloway's medicaments in very intelligibly printed directions for using them, which should be taken implicitly and unreservedly followed by all who prefer the treatment. Sooner or later he suffers will assuredly trium over the worst diseases. These soothing combined dispersers all those unpleasant humours which aggravate diseases of the skin, prevent the cicatrization of ulcers, and evet kindle inflammatory tendencies in the system.

DR. TOWNSHEND ON THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE FAMINE ALLOWANCE.

No. 24, dated India Office, London, 15th March 1877.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 19th January, No. 4 of 1877, forwarding a copy of the instructions to Sir Richard Temple with reference to his mission to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of the policy which you have laid down for the guidance of Sir Richard Temple. The object of saving life is undoubtedly paramount to all other considerations. But it is essential that in pursuing this end your officers should sedulously guard against the danger of inducing the population to rely upon Government aid rather than upon their own industry and thrift. In the interest of the distressed population itself, as well as of the tax-payers generally, you are bound to adopt precautions against indolence or imposition, similar, so far as the circumstances of India will permit, to those with which, in this country, it has always been found necessary to protect the distribution of public relief from abuse.

3. I observe with much satisfaction that your Government is taking into serious consideration the question of the incidence of famine charges, to which your attention was called in my despatch of the 25th November 1875, and I can assure you, that in carrying out the principles laid down in that despatch, Your Excellency may count on my cordial support. The practical application of them is not free from difficulty; and I shall await with great interest the communication of the measures by which you propose to carry them into effect.

4. Four minutes on the condition of the affected districts in Bombay, submitted by Sir Richard Temple to your Government, accompany the despatch under reply. These show that the prospect is very serious, especially in Sholapur, but I perceive with satisfaction that Sir Richard Temple bears testimony to the zeal and energy of the authorities in the distressed Collectorates. If the first conditions stated in the 25th

simply accessory to the ordinary means of support. On the other hand, enquiry will often elicit the fact that individuals on the works are supporting with their earning a child or relation at home besides themselves.

11. But notwithstanding these difficulties it is possible by a careful scrutiny of large gangs of people in different localities, combined with information derived on the spot from the officers who have superintended the relief measures from the commencement and have watched the condition of the people, to arrive at a fair estimate of the extent to which the people have suffered and are suffering from the prevailing scarcity of labour and dearness of food, and how far the measures adopted for their relief have proved successful.

12. The appended notes give the details concerning the several gangs that I have inspected in the course of my tour. I will here only direct attention to the point more particularly bearing on the question of the sufficiency of the reduced rate of wage. The first bodies of relief labourers that I inspected were at Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency. Here there were two bodies of labourers, a large body of upwards of 3,000 employed under the Department Public Works, and performing about half the task ordinarily exacted from able-bodied labours. The men were receiving 1½ anna, the women 1½, and the children ½ of an anna. Here there was no question as to the sufficiency of the food. Men, women and children appeared in good condition, and there was no doubt on the part of the officers superintending the works that the wage was quite sufficient for the support of the labourers in health.

13. The other body of labourers was employed under the Civil authorities and numbered about 500. A large proportion of them was above middle age, and they had come on the works in January in an enfeebled state. Some of these people had improved since they came on the works, but as a body they were much lower in condition than the gangs under the Department Public Works. The wage given was in both instances the same, with the exception that the men employed on the civil works received only 1½ anna instead of 1½; in neither case was payment given for Sundays, when no work was done. The lower condition of the civil gangs was no doubt due chiefly to the circumstance that they had become more reduced before coming on the work. The average age of the adults was greater, and it is probable that at the best of times they were below the average in physique.

14. At Adoni I inspected nearly 13 000 relief labourers, the greater majority of whom had been on the reduced rate of wage for above a month. The task-work performed was very light, not more than 1/10 of the task exacted from a coolie in ordinary times. The largest gang employed on the Yemmogamir road was composed chiefly of inhabitants of the town of Adoni; the other gang contained chiefly people belonging to the agricultural population. As a rule, all these people were in fair condition, and in the opinion of the relief officer they had not deteriorated since the reduced rate of wage had been in force. There were of course exceptions, and weakly and feeble people were here and there picked out; but these exceptions consisted of persons who had never been in good health and condition, or it was found on enquiry that the individuals shared their wages with a child or other relative.

15. At Bellary I inspected upwards of 10,000 relief labourers. At the Hiliyal road where a large body of 7,500 was employed, the men considerably outnumbered the women. Task-work was exacted, and if the task was not complete, less wage was given; and the great majority were receiving less than the reduced rate. There was however no sickness among them. The number whose appearance called for enquiry was very small, and the impoverished appearance of the individuals lighted on was usually accounted for in much the same way as at Adoni. The relief officer stated that these gangs had improved greatly in appearance since the works were established, and they had certainly not fallen off since the reduced rate of wage had come into force.

16. In Cuddapah I inspected two bodies of labourers one numbering 950, employed close to the town and station, consisted chiefly of the inhabitants of the town and the women greatly outnumbered the men; and several of these women were the wives of sycos and other servants of Europeans. The daily task exacted was light and was commonly completed. In my opinion these people were in appearance little, if at all, below the standard of health common in the town populations of this country. Some were no doubt thin and anæmic, but the number was small, and in the majority of these cases the individuals had only lately come on the works or had been suffering from fever. The other gang, 800 strong, that I inspected in Cuddapah was composed chiefly of agricultural population belonging to the surrounding villages. Here also the women generally outnumbered the men, who were said to find works elsewhere. The general appearance of these people was very good. A very large number of the men and women were as stout and healthy-looking as they could be in the best of times; here and there thin and weakly persons were observed, but on enquiry it did not appear that their weak condition was attributable to want of food. The relief officer stated that when the people received the higher rate of wages they did not spend more in food than they do now, but save the difference, and they have not deteriorated in condition since the wages was reduced.

17. At Vellore, North Arcot district, I inspected altogether about 3,000 people: 1,120 employed and 400 applicants for employment in the construction of an embankment on the Palaar river, may be considered as samples of the population who have not hitherto been on relief, for those employed had been collected some for about a fortnight, others for not more than a few days. The proportion of men employed here was small, being only 7 men to 28 women and children, and a very large proportion of the men were old or elderly. The task exacted here is 75 per cent. of the ordinary Department Public Works rates, and the people are paid at the following rates:—

Men	1 anna 11 pie.
Women	1 anna 5 pie.
Children	1 anna

This is a higher than the reduced rate given in other districts, and seven days' payment is given for six days' work. The elderly men were most of them of spare habit, but they were fairly muscular and their appearance healthy. The younger men were for the most part robust and in good condition. At the Soorighutta tank 1,600 people are employed, and here the proportion of men is very small, being only 3 to 35 women and children. This small proportion of men on the works is attributable to the circumstance that in this part of the country agricultural operations and other means of employment are not suspended to the same extent as in the Ceded Districts, and that the able bodied men are for the most part employed in the occupations that engage them in ordinary seasons; but at the present prices of food their earnings do not suffice to maintain their families, and women, who in an ordinary time would not undertake coolie labour, are on this account induced to come and earn additional means of subsistence on works which are conveniently near their homes. The gangs at the Sooria tank were first formed on the 24th November. From the 19th February to the 25th March they were on the reduced rate, but it has now been again raised to the same rate as on the Palaar embankment, because the people did heavier tasks. As a body, these people were in fair condition, and so far as I was able to ascertain did not deteriorate or show signs of weakness during the 5 or 6 weeks that they were on the reduced rate of wages.

18. At the Vellore relief house 700 people who are incapable of work are fed. The proportion of men and women is about equal. Each adult male receives daily 1 lb of dry rice cooked; 10 oz. of this is given at 10 o'clock, and the remainder in the evening. To the evening meal is added half an ounce of dal mixed with vegetable and condiments in the form of curry. In many of these people the effects of famine are very evident, particularly among a number of people who have come in from the Kulhustri Zemindari, but they are improving on the food now given them.

19. Taking the evidence that has come before me in the course of my tour, I can arrive at no other conclusion than that the rate to which the wage of the relief labourer was reduced on the recommendation of Sir Richard Temple is sufficient to support them in fair condition, provided that care is taken that the individual recipient is the only person who is supported on it. And I see no reason why the wage should be raised unless an equivalent amount of work is performed.

S. C. TOWNSEND, Surgeon-Major.
Offg. Sany. Commr. with the Govt. of India.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

THE English and Russian Governments having come to an arrangement with regard to the protocol on the affairs of Turkey, the documents was signed on Saturday at the Foreign Office, by the representatives of England, Russia, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. Lord Derby came to London for the purpose, and met, at three o'clock, Count Munster, Musurus Pasha, Count Beust, Count Schouvaloff, the Marquis d'Harcourt, and General Count Menabrea. Their Excellencies met in the small Conference-room, and were engaged together for nearly an hour. Lord Derby then returned to Fairhill, where he is spending the Easter recess. Later in the afternoon Count Beust, Count Munster, Count Schouvaloff, and General Count Menabrea met at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, and had a conference with the Marquis d'Harcourt, who left London for Paris the same evening by the mail train. The protocol was laid on the table of the House of Commons on Thursday evening. It is dated March 31, 1877, and reads as follows —

The Powers who have undertaken in common the pacification of the East, and have with that view taken part in the Conference of Constantinople, recognize that the surest means of attaining the object which they have proposed to themselves is before all to maintain the agreement so happily established between them, and jointly to affirm afresh the common interest which they take in the improvement of the condition of the Christian populations of Turkey, and in the reforms to be introduced in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, which the Porte has accepted on condition of itself carrying them into execution. They take cognizance of the conclusion of peace with Servia. As regards Montenegro, the Powers consider the rectification of the frontiers and the free navigation of the Boasia to be desirable in the interest of a solid and durable arrangement. The Powers consider the arrangements concluded or to be concluded, between the Porte and the two Principalities, as a step accomplished towards the position which is the object of their common wishes. They invite the Porte to consolidate it, by replacing its armies on a peace footing, excepting the number of troops indispensable for the maintenance of order, and by putting in hand with the least possible delay the reforms necessary for the tranquility and well-being of the Provinces, the condition of which was discussed at the Conference. They recognize that the Porte has declared itself ready to realize an important portion of them. They take cognizance specially of the circular of the Porte of the 12th of February, 1876, and of the declarations made by the Ottoman Government during the Conference and since through its Representatives. In view of these good intentions on the part of the Porte, and of its evident interest to carry them immediately into effect, the Powers believe that they have grounds for hoping that the Porte will profit by the present lull to apply energetically such measures as will cause that effective improvement in the condition of the Christian populations which is unanimously called for as indispensable to the tranquility of Europe, and that, having once entered on this path, it will understand that it concerns its honour as well as its interests to persevere in it loyally and efficaciously. The Powers propose to watch carefully, by means of their representatives at Constantinople and their local agents, the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government are carried into effect. If their hopes should once more be disappointed, and if the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan should not be improved in a manner to prevent the return of the complications which periodically disturb the peace of the East, they think it right to declare that such a state of affairs would be incompatible with their interests and those of Europe in general. In such case they reserve to themselves to consider in common as to the means which they may deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian populations and the interests of the general peace.

To the protocol are appended minutes of declarations made, before the signature of the protocol, by Lord Derby, Count Schouvaloff, and Count de Munster. Lord Derby's declaration was as follows:—"Inasmuch as it is solely in the interests of European peace that her Britannic Majesty's Government have consented to sign the protocol proposed by that of Russia, it is understood beforehand that, in the event of the object proposed not being attained—namely, reciprocal disarmament on the part of Russia and Turkey—and peace between them—the protocol in question shall be regarded as null and void." Count Schouvaloff made the following declaration:—"If peace with Montenegro is concluded and the Porte accepts the advice of Europe and shows itself ready to replace its forces on a peace footing, and seriously to undertake the reforms mentioned in the protocol, let it send to St. Petersburg a special Envoy to treat of disarmament, to which his Majesty the Emperor would also, on his part, consent. If massacres similar to those which have occurred in Bulgaria take place, this would necessarily put a stop to the measures of demobilization." The Italian Ambassador declared that "Italy is only bound by the signature of the protocol of this day's date so long as the agreement happily established between all the Powers by the protocol itself is maintained."

THE POSITION OF ARMY DOCTORS.

A CATEGORICAL statement of the grievances complained of by army surgeons, which appeared lately in the *British Medical Journal*, will serve to show the public that they have substantial cause for discontent. The substitution of the brigade arrangement for the old regimental system forms, of course, the principal cause for dissatisfaction, but there are many other points on which military medical men feel themselves aggrieved. For one thing, they ask to be placed on the same footing in regard to leave of absence and exchange as combatant officers. At present, they are greatly restricted in the matter of leave from foreign stations, even on the score of ill-health. It is a strange fact that the death-rate among army doctors should be out of all proportion to that in other classes. The average annual mortality among adult males throughout England is between 9 or 10 per 1,000, and among combatant officers of the army 15 per 1,000, but medical officers show a death rate of 20 per 1,000 since the Crimean War, and of 30 per 1,000 annually for the last 30 years. It might be going too far to impute this disproportion altogether to the restrictions placed upon sick leave, but that cause no doubt operates to a certain extent to increase the rate. Another grievance is found in the regulation by which the senior executive medical officers are placed on the same duty roster with the youngest juniors, thus compelling them to discharge certain subordinate duties which have heretofore fallen to the lot of the latter. Then there is the red tapeism which insists upon the preparation and punctual despatch of multitudinous returns, many of a very intricate sort, without providing surgeons with any sort of clerical assistance. Perhaps, however, the gravest count in the indictment is the assertion that recent innovations have caused "the introduction into the department of a class which, whether as regards general education, professional abilities, or social qualifications, is not likely to improve either its position or its efficiency, but the contrary." This allegation raises a far more important question than whether a certain number of army doctors are dissatisfied with the position assigned them by these so-called reforms. If the effect of such changes is to place the health of the army in less competent hands than formerly, we cannot too soon revert to the previous system.—*Globe.*

CHARGE AGAINST MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH AND MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, 43, publisher, 10, Portland-place, St. John's-wood, and Mrs. Annie Besant, journalist, 1, Oaklands, Mortimer-road, St. John's-wood, were brought up on a warrant at the Guildhall yesterday, before Mr. Alderman Figgins, on the charge of selling and publishing in the City of London, on the 24th of March last, a certain obscene book. Mr. Bradlaugh, who was provided with a large number of law books, defended himself and Mr. Besant; and Mr. Touzeau Parris, the secretary of the Defence Committee, watched the case.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that he might state for the information of the magistrate that a portion of his defence would involve the calling of a large number of witnesses. He would suggest that only formal evidence should be given, and the case then adjourned for as long a time as possible for the issue of Crown Office subpœnas to about 40 witnesses.

Mr. Martin, the chief clerk, said that was the course they intended to pursue.

Detective Simmonds said that on Saturday, the 24th March, he went to the Freethought Publishing Office in Stonecutter-street, Farringdon-street, when he saw the defendants on the ground floor. He spoke to Mrs. Annie Besant, and asked her for the pamphlet entitled "Fruits of Philosophy." Mr. Bradlaugh was behind the counter by her side and could hear what was said. She gave him the book produced for which he paid 6d. He left the shop and subsequently returned on the 29th March with Detective Williams who purchased another copy of the same work, but neither Mr. Bradlaugh nor Mrs. Besant were present, consequently he obtained it from the shopman.

Mr. Bradlaugh: Are you aware the previous notice had been given by me of my intention to sell the pamphlet, and that I intimated to the chief office of the detective department at Old Jewry that I should sell it on the 24th March?—Yes, that is so.

Mr. Alderman Figgins at this point said that they had gone as far to-day as they could, the only question therefore was the amount of bail.

Mr. Bradlaugh said there were twelve or fourteen gentlemen present who were ready to become sureties and repeated the wish that the magistrate would adjourn the case for as long a period as possible, as there were some 40 persons whom he had wished to call, and he would in the interim have the opportunity of eliminating part of the evidence so as to save as much as possible the time of the court. He would find it necessary to call Dr. Carpenter and several of the largest publishers in London on the part of the defence, and it would therefore be a matter of personal convenience to gentlemen whose time was so much occupied if his worship could fix a time for the second hearing.

The case was then adjourned until the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The gentlemen who were accepted as bail in £100 each for the defendants' appearance were Dr. Charles R. Drysdale, Mr. Joiles Swasgman, Mr. William Bell, publisher, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn fields; and Mr. Abel Truller, bookseller, 256, High Holborn. The defendants themselves entered into their own recognisances in the sum of £200 each.

On leaving the court they were accompanied by a number of friends, and were loudly cheered on leaving Guildhall-yard.—*Globe.*

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